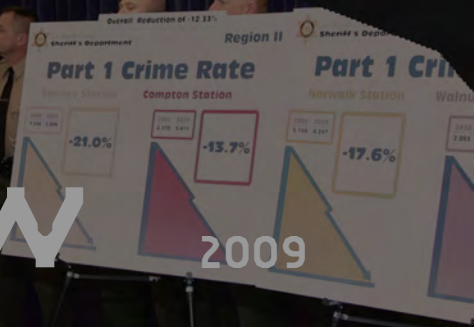




County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department Leroy D. Baca, Sheriff

Year In Review

2009



Our Mission

Lead the fight to prevent crime and injustice. Enforce the laws fairly and defend the rights of all. Partner with the people we serve to secure and promote safety in our communities.

Our Core Values

As a leader in the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, I commit myself to honorably perform my duties with respect for the dignity of all people, integrity to do right and fight wrongs, wisdom to apply common sense and fairness in all I do, and courage to stand against racism, sexism, anti-Semitism, homophobia, and bigotry in all its forms.

Our Creed

My goals are simple.
I will always be painfully honest, work as hard as I can, learn as much as I can, and hopefully make a difference in people's lives.

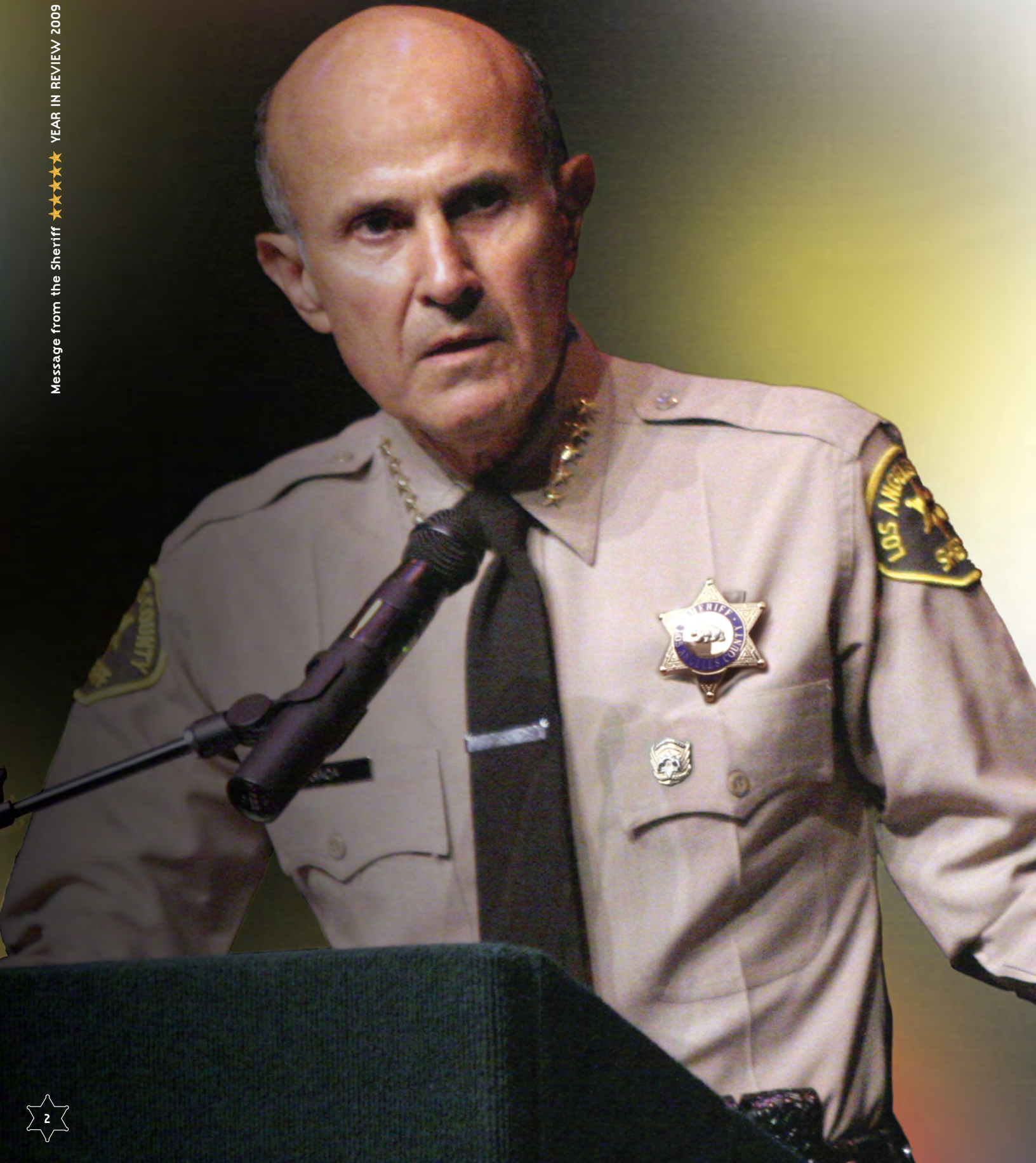


Table of Contents

- 
- 2 Message from the Sheriff**
4 Patrol Area Boundaries
5 Department Organization
- 6 Overtime Expenditure Tracking System**
Administrative Services Division
- 7 Jail Enterprises Unit**
Correctional Services Division
- 10 Video Arraignment Pilot Program**
Court Services Division
- 12 Title 15 Scanners**
Custody Operations Division
- 14 Taskforce for Regional Autotheft Prevention**
Bait Car Operation • Detective Division
- 16 Internal Communication**
Executive Offices
- 18 Antelope Valley Crime Fighting Initiative**
Field Operations Region I
- 20 Operation Safe Streets Bureau**
Gang Enforcement Team • Field Operations Region II
- 22 San Dimas Station's P.A.C.T. Program**
San Dimas Station • Field Operations Region III
- 24 Station Fire**
- 28 Education-Based Discipline**
Leadership and Training Division
- 30 Emergency Operations Bureau**
Office of Homeland Security
- 32 What Is Your Name?**
Records and Identification Bureau • Technical Services Division
- 34 Medal of Valor and Meritorious Conduct Medal**
- 44 Department Budget**
45 Budgeted Positions for the Department
46 Department Personnel Strength
47 2009 Part I Crime Clock
48 Department Part I Crime Activity Summary

Message from the Sheriff

Message from the Sheriff ★★★★★ YEAR IN REVIEW 2009



We are proud to be responsible for the public safety of the most diverse and complex county in this great nation of ours. We are members of each city and community and recognize that each deserves service that focuses on their unique priorities and needs. By continuing to work together to strengthen our strong partnerships, we will further expand on our shared successes as we have done this past year.

Our success hinges on a long-standing reputation as an organization that prides itself with a high-level of professional integrity. Our daily acts of integrity, large and small, collective and individual, have defined the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for many years, and have built a strong foundation for the public's trust in law enforcement. We are the most visible symbol of government in our free society and public trust and confidence are central to social order, economic development, and sound government practices.

We must continuously rededicate ourselves to foster integrity through an emphasis on individual accountability, and resist those who damage our credibility with actions contradictory to our mission and ethics. Our Core Values includes that we have the "integrity to do what is right and fight wrongs," and it must be applied by each of us while performing our duties and while exercising our freedoms during off-duty hours.

I encourage all of us, whether in the Sheriff's Department or the community at large, to embrace a culture that promotes openness and ensures a foundation that supports the highest quality of service to the public. I will continue to reinforce positive influences that help sustain our badge as a symbol of trust, as we all work together to continuously earn and keep the public's trust.



Leroy D. Baca, Sheriff

Patrol Area Boundaries

Patrol Area Boundaries ★★★★★ YEAR IN REVIEW 2009

Field Operations Region I

- 07 Altadena Station
- 12 Crescenta Valley Station
- 02 East Los Angeles Station
- 11 Lancaster Station
- 22 Malibu/Lost Hills Station
- 26 Palmdale Station
- 06 Santa Clarita Valley Station
- 05 Temple Station

Field Operations Region II

- 18 Avalon Station
- 16 Carson Station
- 21 Century Station
- 87 Community College Bureau
- 28 Compton Station
- 03 Lennox Station
- 17 Lomita Station
- 27 Marina del Rey Station
- 09 West Hollywood Station

Field Operations Region III

- 23 Cerritos Station
- 14 Industry Station
- 13 Lakewood Station
- 04 Norwalk Station
- 15 Pico Rivera Station
- 08 San Dimas Station
- 29 Walnut/Diamond Bar Station

Office of Homeland Security Transit Services Bureau

M Headquarters

Transit Services Bureau North

Metrolink

Pomona Station

Metro Gold Line

Metro Orange Line

Metro Purple Line

Metro Red Line

Chatsworth Station

El Monte Station

Gateway P-1 Station

Transit Services Bureau South

Metro Blue Line

Metro Green Line

Division 5 Station

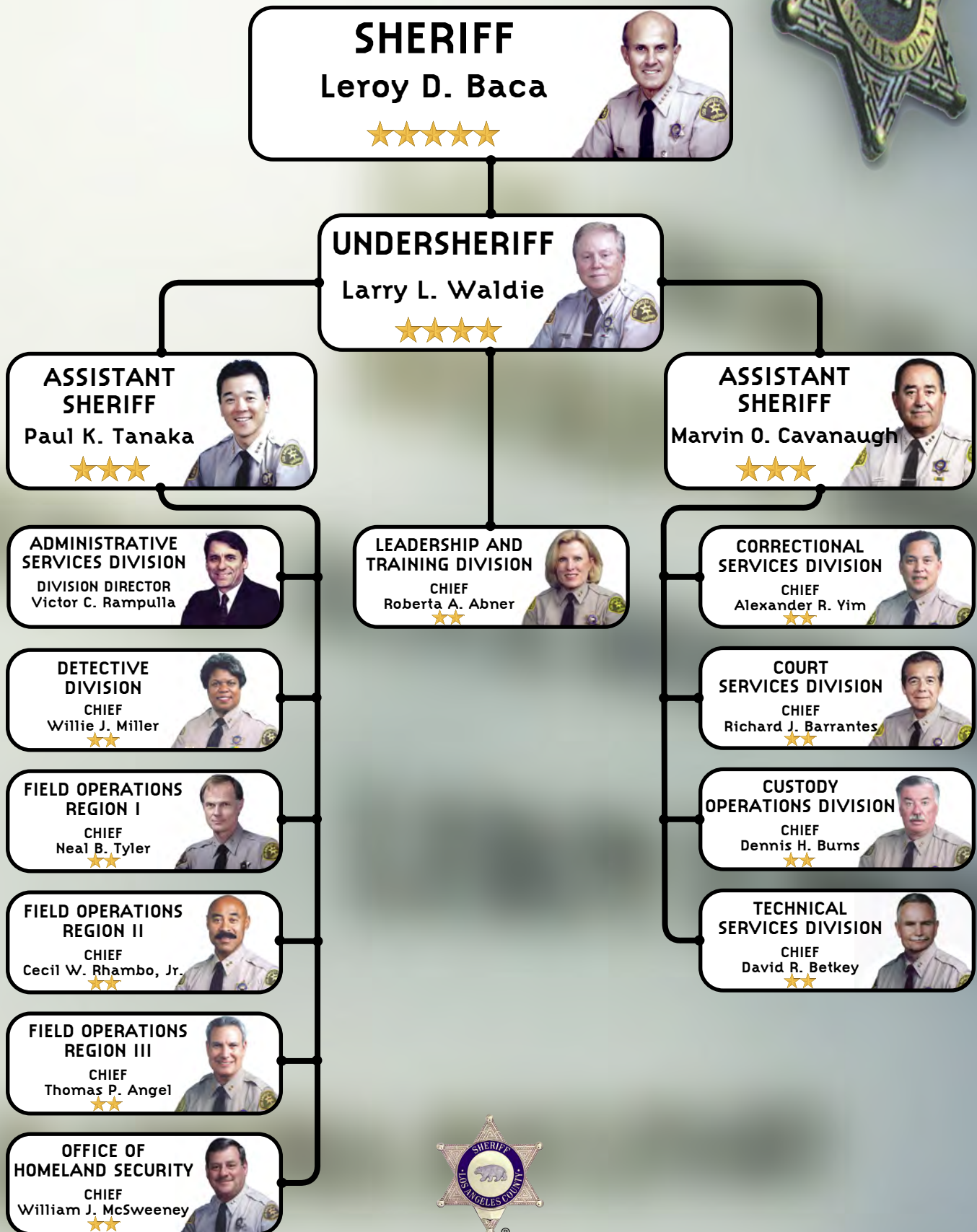
Downey Station

Rail Operations Center Station

Community College Bureau

1. Los Angeles City College
2. East Los Angeles College
3. Los Angeles Trade-Tech College
4. Los Angeles Valley College
5. Los Angeles Pierce College
6. Los Angeles Mission College
7. Los Angeles Southwest College
8. West Los Angeles College
9. Los Angeles Harbor College
- District Office

Department Organization



Overtime Expenditure Tracking System

Administrative Services Division

The Overtime Expenditure Tracking System (OETS) was developed at the request of Sheriff Baca to capture overtime expenditures in a more timely, accurate manner and provide additional tools for Department managers to better monitor and project overtime usage.

Prior to the development of OETS, Department managers were forced to estimate actual salary expenditures and overtime usage due to reporting delays and system limitations. Overtime expenditures tracked through the use of the CountyWide Timekeeping and Payroll Personnel System (CWTAPPS) proved cumbersome due to delays between reporting periods.

With the creation of OETS, Department managers now have a user-friendly system that allows for the monitoring, tracking and forecasting of real-time overtime expenditures. Web-based access provides for prompt access to fiscal reports and charting programs to better evaluate and understand past, present, and future fiscal issues and trends.

The development of OETS has already proven invaluable in maximizing the Department's operating efficiencies, and the system will enable Department executives and managers to better understand and oversee the financial challenges that lie ahead.



Jail Enterprises Unit

Correctional Services Division

The Jail Enterprises Unit (JEU) has assisted the Department in providing relevant job training to inmates through the Department's vocational training programs. By actively seeking and creating jobs and projects for the existing programs, as well as developing new programs, the unit not only enhanced these training programs, it also:

1. Generated revenues for the Department by selling products and services provided to government agencies, non-profit organizations and Department members.
2. Created cost savings by providing products and services at a much lower cost than could be obtained through an outside vendor.
3. Provided philanthropy by donating products and services to government agencies and non-profit organizations that would otherwise have been purchased at a much higher cost.
4. Benefitted inmates who learned work skills, work ethics and life skills. These skills assisted the inmates as they reintegrated into society upon being released. The inmates also earned certificates for successfully completing training modules in specific fields, enabling them to be employed in a related field.

In 2009, the Correctional Services Division (COSD) increased its emphasis on fulfilling the mission of the JEU. It expanded, augmented and marketed the existing JEU vocational training programs (pet grooming shop, wood shop, nursery, bike shop, sign shop and print shop), while introducing three new vocational training programs (city jail feeding program, computerized embroidery at Century Regional Detention Facility and plastic bag manufacturing at Pitchess Detention Center, East Facility) and developed other new programs for implementation in 2010. COSD also increased its philanthropy by partnering with Los Angeles County Department of Animal Care and Control to groom animals that are scheduled for adoption. Through these efforts, revenues increased and inmate training was enhanced.

Enhancing Existing Programs

The Jail Enterprises Unit has worked to enhance the effectiveness of each of the vocational training programs that it works with. All have benefitted from increased marketing through JDIC announcements, Department e-mail, the Digital Briefing Board system, the development of a unit catalog and through word-of-mouth to various government agencies and non-profit organizations. Additionally, the unit has worked with the vocational training programs and the Offender Services Bureau to purchase new equipment and develop new products for many of the shops.

Jail Enterprises Unit

The wood shop vocational training program at Pitchess Detention Center offered one of the more visible examples of these efforts. The inmate students have traditionally built superbly-crafted Department-themed rocking horses for sale through the Jail Enterprises Unit, as well as working on other projects for the jails at a cost savings to the Department. In 2009, the wood shop began crafting additional items to sell through the Jail Enterprises Unit. These included a smaller version of the traditional rocking horse, a “rocking pony,” natural bird houses built from fallen trees on the property and miniature cars, trucks, and helicopters built from scrap materials which would otherwise have been thrown away. These new products not only provided additional choices for Jail Enterprises Unit customers, they also provided new ways for the inmates to hone the skills they developed in the training program.



New Programs

In 2009, the Jail Enterprises Unit worked in conjunction with the Department’s Food Services to develop and implement the Jail Feeding Program. This program expanded the food services provided to the Los Angeles County Jails and sheriff’s stations, by contracting with incorporated cities to provide meals for their jails. By offering a wide-variety of competitively priced, full-portion entrees, the Jail Enterprises Unit and Food Services assisted the contract cities in reducing their jail expenditures, while generating more than \$350,000 per year in revenue for the Department.

Early in 2009, the Jail Enterprises Unit opened one of its newest vocational training programs:

computerized embroidery. With this program, female inmate students at the Century Regional Detention Facility learned skills which helped them in



gaining meaningful employment upon their release from custody. During the course of their training, inmates produced embroidered products ranging from name tapes to hats and polo shirts.

Steps were taken in 2009 to increase the benefits provided by the print shop, located at the North County Correctional Facility.

The print shop possessed a wide range of capabilities and printed everything from flyers to multi-part forms to magazines and soft-bound books. Due to the shop’s versatility, it was able to provide for the vast majority of the Department’s printing needs, saving the Department over \$200,000 a year.

The shop was also able to generate revenue for the Department by providing printing services to the Jail Enterprises Unit’s customers. To further increase the shop’s capabilities, new equipment was purchased,

which augmented existing assets and replaced worn out equipment. This new equipment served to increase the quality of the materials printed at the shop and increased the amount of printing that could be completed, thereby giving the Jail Enterprises Unit the ability to increase the revenues it generated for the Department.



Correctional Services Division

In Phase I of this program, the shop began manufacturing 40,000 plastic lunch bags and 2,700 plastic trash bags used daily by Food Services. By manufacturing these plastic bags in the vocational training program, JEU saved the Department over \$100,000 per year. With the implementation of Phase II, the program manufactured all of the plastic bags used by the Department at a cost savings of over \$300,000 per year. In subsequent phases, plastic bags were produced for other government agencies and non-profit organizations, bringing in revenue to the Department.

Correctional Services Division ★★★★★ YEAR IN REVIEW 2009

Partnering with Los Angeles County Animal Control

The Jail Enterprises Unit traditionally operated a pet grooming vocational training program at the Pitchess Detention Center. The inmate students learned valuable skills while grooming police service dogs for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and other agencies and personal pets of Department members. In 2009, the Pet Grooming Shop began grooming adoptable dogs available through the Los Angeles County Department of Animal Care and Control. This has not only provided additional dogs for which the inmates could develop their skills, but also resulted in increasing adoption rates as well.



Video Arraignment Pilot Program

Court Services Division

Court Services Division ★★★★★ YEAR IN REVIEW 2009



Faced with an ever-increasing workload, the courts and law enforcement community in Los Angeles County found themselves with fewer resources to manage more cases, while at the same time confronting increasing costs to sustain the proper levels of prisoner security.

To deal with these realities, the current technologies environment offered the criminal justice system significant opportunities to reduce costs through the use of an array of available operational alternatives. One of these alternatives was video arraignment.

In 2009, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles Superior Court, Los Angeles District Attorney's Office and the Office of the Public Defender for Los Angeles County participated in a six-month pilot program to administer video arraignments. The program initially encompassed one court, with the option to expand the program during the initial six-month time frame.

As the population of Los Angeles County expanded and with the increased demands placed upon the county's transportation infrastructure, it became impractical to physically transport inmates within the county or even a few blocks, to simply engage in business with a court or agency that didn't require an individual's physical presence.





Additionally, court security was also dramatically impacted by the use of video arraignment. Fewer inmates were transported to court, which translated into fewer inmates in the courtroom. This reduced the opportunity of inmate-on-inmate confrontations, use of force situations, erroneous releases and over-detentions.

By taking advantage of video arraignment and video technologies, a positive impact was made on the law enforcement community throughout Los Angeles County, by reducing inmate movement, increased court efficiency and improved court security.



Title 15 Scanners

Custody Operations Division

Custody Operations Division ★★★★★ YEAR IN REVIEW 2009



The innovative technology utilized by Custody Operations Division in 2009 was the implementation of the Title 15 scanners. The Intermec Technologies Corporation, CN3 mobile computer, is a small, rugged, handheld wireless mobile computer that utilizes an imager to scan 1D and 2D barcode symbologies. These mobile computers were purchased for use as Title 15 scanners in order to reduce liability and enhance the accuracy of inmate safety checks, a Title 15 mandate. Prior to the use of the Title 15 scanners, all inmate activities and programs mandated by Title 15 and governed by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), Corrections Standards Authority (CSA), were manually recorded on a paper log known as the Uniform Daily Activity Log. The Uniform Daily Activity Log was used to document the daily activities of housing locations for a one-month period.

The CDCR, CSA governs the Title 15 regulations and guidelines for all adult detention facilities. The following is a brief list of some of the inmate activities that were included in the Uniform Daily Activity Log: inmate safety checks, permanent inmate movement (to and from a housing unit), inmate meals, inmate showers, inmate visiting and inmate recreation times.

The Title 15 scanners were used at the Century Regional Detention Facility; Men's Central Jail; North County Correctional Facility; Pitchess Detention Center; Pitchess Detention Center, East Facility; Pitchess Detention Center, North Facility; Pitchess Detention Center, South Facility; and the Twin Towers Correctional Facility.

The Title 15 scanners were used within Custody Operations Division to enhance how regular, intermittent and prescribed direct observation inmate safety checks were being conducted. The data collected was on the specific location of individual inmates. For instance, while conducting an inmate safety check, the data that



was recorded accounted for the time the assigned staff visually observed the safety of the specific inmate or series of inmates.

After the information was recorded by the Title 15 scanners, it was loaded into its docking port. The information was then downloaded into a database on the Sheriff's Data Network (SDN). One of the many advantages of storing this data in an electronic format, was that the safety checks for any of the participating custody facilities could be quickly accessed by anyone that could sign onto the SDN. The data could be queried by specific housing locations, time and date.

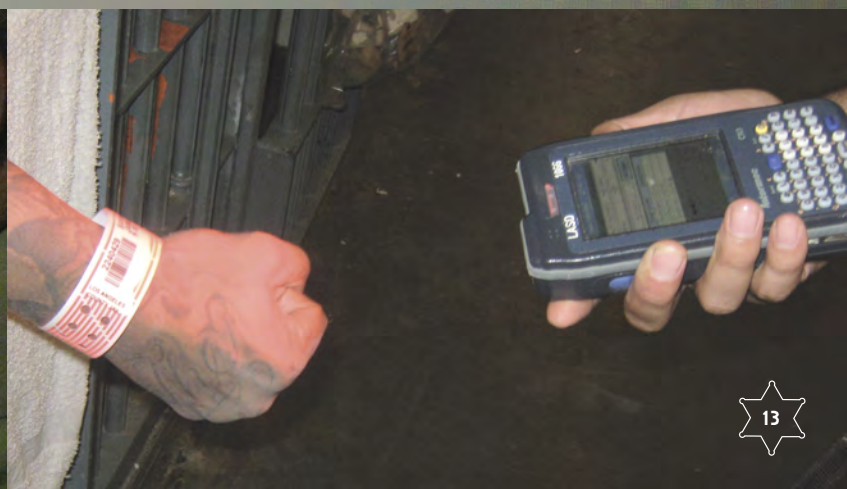
The query feature was beneficial in many ways; it allowed the Department to provide accurate and timely responses to inspections and legal requests. For example, after an incident, a query could be performed on the respective time, date and area,

to show that proper supervision levels were met. The query feature was also beneficial when specific data was requested by the Corrections

Standards Authority field representative during their inspections. Additional information that can be recorded by the Title 15 scanners included tracking inmate activity at facility law libraries, shower usage, linen exchanges and recreation time.

In the past, in order to retrieve information on inmate activity, the Uniform Daily Activity Logs had to be requested from each facility, scanned and photocopied. Depending on the amount of information requested,

this proved to be a very time consuming task. The technology provided by the Title 15 scanners, allowed custody facilities to streamline their data collection and reporting process and produce a more efficient and professional product.



Taskforce for Regional Autotheft Prevention

Bait Car Operation Detective Division

Detective Division ★★★★★ YEAR IN REVIEW 2009

The Taskforce for Regional Autotheft Prevention (TRAP) San Gabriel Valley Team is comprised of members of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles Police Department, California Highway Patrol and El Monte Police Department. One sergeant and 7 detectives are responsible for the vast San Gabriel Valley, which extends from East Los Angeles to Pomona and from Norwalk to the foothill communities of Altadena and Claremont. In 2009, this team was involved in a myriad of cases, such as chop shops, organized auto theft groups, motorcycle theft, and bait car operations. TRAP's success with bait car operations was well known throughout the county. Many communities throughout the San Gabriel Valley requested TRAP's assistance with

bait car operations to combat auto theft in their areas. TRAP was so proficient in bait car cases, that Earth Angel Productions, a subsidiary of Wolper Productions, requested the opportunity to film our detectives during bait car operations to broadcast on an existing television series named "Bait Car." This partnership was formed with the understanding that broadcasting these bait car scenarios would show their effectiveness and reduce the incidents of auto theft throughout Los Angeles County.

The locations of the bait car operations were carefully selected. Statistical auto theft data was collected and analyzed. Station detectives, patrol officers, and team members of specialized units





were consulted and provided invaluable intelligence on where the bait car deployments would be the most successful.

Camera operators rode with detectives, capturing on film, auto thieves stealing our bait car and driving it away. Video and audio equipment secured in the bait car, recorded these smug criminals bragging about their latest theft to the other crook in the passenger seat or to associates on cellular phones. Their laughter would soon turn to frustration and embarrassment as Sheriff's Department radio cars pulled in behind the suspects to affect their arrest. The San Gabriel Valley Team, augmented by detectives from other TRAP teams and volunteer deputies from throughout the Sheriff's Department, devoted 50 days to this operation. During this deployment period, more than 120 suspects were arrested. The vast majority of suspects had criminal records for crimes such as auto theft, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, narcotics violations and spousal assault. Many had arrest warrants and a number of them were on probation or parole. Auto theft criminals have the highest rate of recidivism of all state prisoners and Los Angeles County residents lost 59,000 cars to these repeat offenders in 2008 alone.

Technology played a large role in the success of the bait car operations. Vehicles equipped with radio activated door locks, engine kill switches and speed governors were used as our bait cars. This allowed detectives to remotely lock and unlock the car only when an arrest team was assembled and in position to safely take these suspects into custody. The engine kill switch would remotely stop the bait car, negating a dangerous pursuit. The speed governor would limit the car's ability to accelerate to an unsafe speed prior to the motor being shut off. So, the short time the suspect was driving the car, his ability to get up to speed was limited. The use of the mobile command post was utilized to have live streaming audio and video sent to the

command post from inside the vehicle. The command post personnel would then broadcast the suspect's actions and direction of travel to all team members, providing an additional layer of situational awareness, safety and operational control.

When the idea of the Bait Car show was introduced to TRAP, it was received with a fair amount of skepticism and apprehension. Over the years, TRAP had refined the bait car operation as a model of efficiency, with exceptional effectiveness. The goal was simple: to take car thieves off the street and reduce the pain felt by auto theft victims. The thought of sharing bait car operational methods, for the sake of educating a television audience, was something that had to be done with a great deal of consideration. In the end, Earth Angel Productions was able to produce an entertaining television show that was educational and informative to the public. The program illustrated the dynamic complexity of today's law enforcement and the efforts taken by TRAP's San Gabriel Valley Team to reduce the incidents of auto theft in Los Angeles County.



Internal Communication

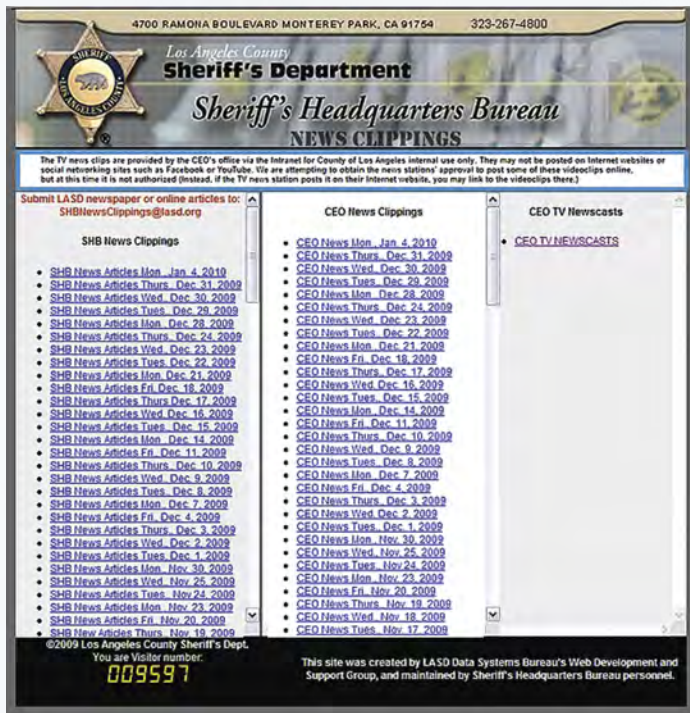
Executive Offices

Communication with the public through the news media has long been critical to keeping the public informed and building public trust with the Sheriff's Department.

Yet it is also very important to keep our own employees informed. After all, the 23,000 employees and volunteers of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department have contact with tens of thousands of people every day. The Department has so many important and interesting things going on, it is a challenge to stay aware of what is happening throughout the Department.

With this in mind, new measures have been put in place to improve internal Department communications. Doing so, keeps our employees informed and proud of our abilities, and thus better able to inform the public about our resources, challenges, and successes.

Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau News Clippings Intranet Page



Significant media attention is generated by the Sheriff's Department every day. In fact, as the largest Sheriff's Department in the world, big stories or small, what we do is newsworthy.

Using the expertise of the Data Systems Bureau's Web Development and Support Group, combined with outstanding information provided by the Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office and Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau, a new resource was created.

The Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau News Clippings Intranet page posts newspaper and magazine articles daily, as well as county-related television news reports. Anyone from our Department who has been interviewed by the media for a print article or newscast will likely find it here. By posting it on the Intranet, all of our Department members can stay informed and up-to-date.

Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau coordinates with all patrol stations to ensure that local and regional newspapers containing information of concern to the Department are clipped, posted and archived. Additionally, subscriptions to search engines allow articles and broadcasts of interest to be compiled. A daily packet of news articles can consist of over 300 pages that can be rapidly reviewed using a keyword in the search engine.

In the past, copies of these daily packets of news were distributed to executives, along with videotapes of key television news broadcasts. Although important, this was very costly in terms of staff time and supplies, and as a result was only available to a limited audience.

Now, with a few clicks of a mouse button, all employees can learn what is happening in Sheriff's Department news each day. Thanks to the miracle of technology, this whole process has been streamlined, saving time and costs, and is now available via the Intranet to the Sheriff's Department family.

Digital Briefing Board

Never before has there been a larger generation gap than in the way people of different ages get their information.

If you are in the second half of your career, you might remember mimeographs, fax machines and bulletin boards. But if you're in the first half, you're probably more comfortable with Instant Messages, Google apps and Facebook.

And with the amount of information we are all receiving these days as opposed to times past, **new innovations are a must.** The fact is that people who enforce the law are often on information overload.

Getting deputies and professional staff the information they need used to be a time-consuming and at times disorganized process. Yet rapid, coordinated communications are critical in law enforcement.

With the new Digital Briefing Boards, Sheriff Lee Baca has found a better way to disseminate the enormous volume of information to all personnel. As innovators, technology is a big part of the master plan. "We must stay ahead of the trends, not be dragged along by them," he said.

"Sheriff Baca wanted a way to efficiently communicate key messages to our staff," said Victor Rampulla, Division Director of the Administrative Services Division.

"What we got was a **state-of-the-art system where we can convey command information instantly**, provide training that's convenient for a staff that's constantly on the move, and share our department philosophy as well as news and announcements to our employees. This Digital Briefing Board has really changed the way we communicate."

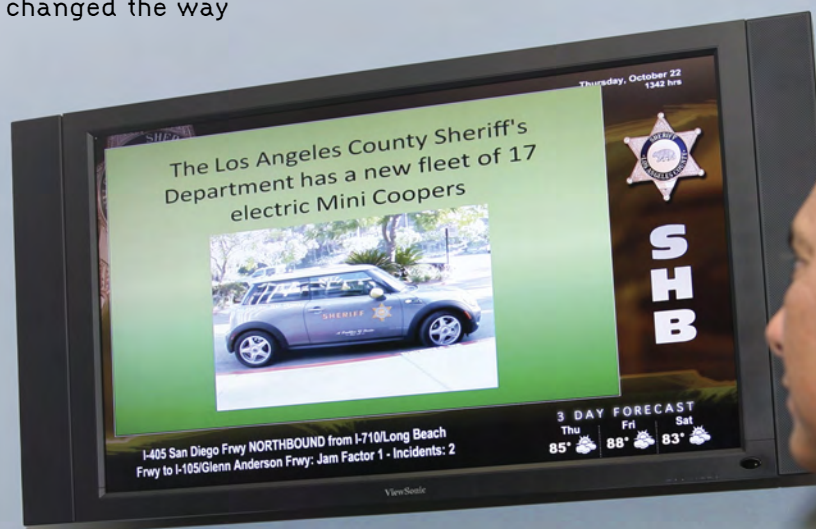
The Digital Briefing Board system was researched, installed and is technologically maintained by the Administrative Services Division and through a contract with the Helius Corp. Its content is populated and updated Department-wide by Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau. The system is capable of **providing a unique combination**



of digital signage, on-demand training, and internal communications in an all-in-one package. Over 100 video screens have been deployed in briefing rooms and other high-traffic employee work areas at over 55 separate locations, including patrol stations, jail facilities, courts, and other assignments.

It's now easy to share news Department-wide including, television news coverage about the Department, periodic messages from the Sheriff, and **timely and visual announcements** about events like fundraisers or a downed officer's memorial ride. Meanwhile, crime broadcasts and wanted suspects are highlighted. Each screen also has the capacity to display information that focuses on the employees and residents of a particular station and neighborhood.

When it comes to internal communication in the Sheriff's Department, the future is here.



Antelope Valley Crime Fighting Initiative

Field Operations Region I



Over a several year period (2000-2004), the crime rate throughout the Antelope Valley had steadily increased, reaching a valley-wide peak of 395 "Part I Crimes" per 10,000 population. Community concerns over the rising crime and gang problems led to a Town Hall meeting being held in 2007 when the crime rate was still at 390. From that meeting, Sheriff Baca and the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale committed additional personnel to a targeted crime-fighting effort. The Sheriff set a goal of achieving a Part I crime rate as low as 300 per 10,000 within the next 5 years.

The effort was called the "Antelope Valley Crime Fighting Initiative" (AVCFI) and was begun in March 2007 with the appointment of a dedicated lieutenant to coordinate a wide variety of specialized crime-fighting personnel and approaches. Palmdale and Lancaster stations were enhanced by COPS High Impact Teams, Gang Enforcement Teams, a regional Crime Impact Team, and a dedicated Gang Task Force.

Additionally, the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale enhanced their law enforcement contracts

substantially. Each city created four "CORE" (Community Oriented Response and Enforcement) deputy positions to serve specific districts of the cities. The geographical boundaries of each district were based on the cities' Planning Commission Districts, which were closely integrated with city services, allowing each C.O.R.E. deputy to establish close working relationships with residents and city employees who were associated with each district.

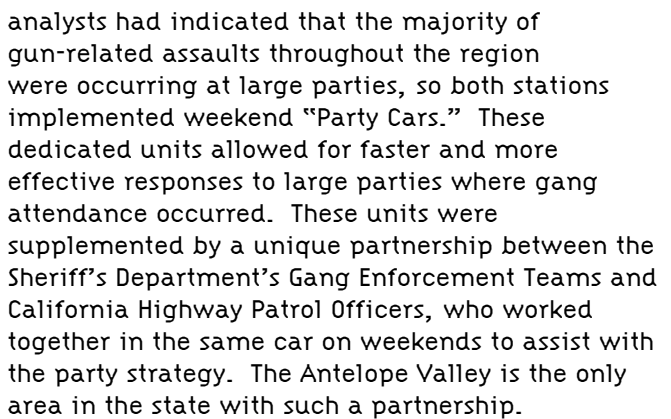
All of these deputies established open lines of communication with the area's residents, identified crime and community issues affecting their areas,



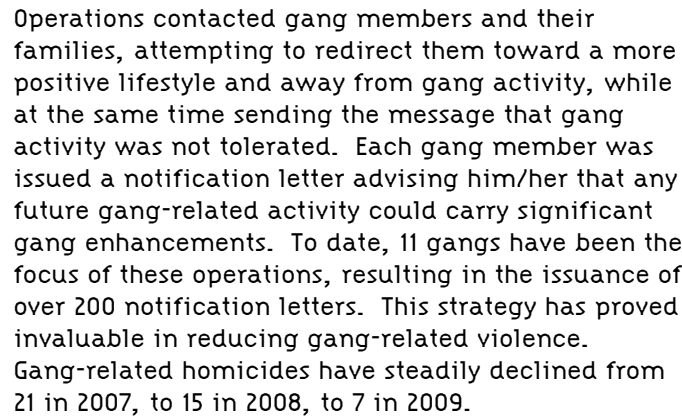
and developed comprehensive and coordinated plans (known as Safety Plans) which targeted the district's most pressing concerns. They worked closely with station personnel, outside entities, and with each city's crime prevention officer assigned to their district. Additionally, the C.O.R.E. deputies partnered with each city's Neighborhood Watch Program. These partnerships generated great community involvement. Prior to the C.O.R.E. program, there were 75 active Neighborhood Watch groups within the two cities. Today, there are over 500!

The C.O.R.E. deputies continually passed information received from the Neighborhood Watch groups to patrol personnel and the "High Impact Teams." The primary objective of these teams was

Addressing the AVCFI's #1 Objective (Eradicate Target Gangs), the AVCFI Gang Task Force (GTF) focused on one specific gang at a time. The objective of the GTF was very straightforward; obliteration of selected target gangs in one massive, systematic operation to totally disrupt the structure and strength of the organization. The GTF extensively used Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) investigations to dismantle area gangs. Gang-related assaults had been plaguing the communities for years. In early 2008, crime



Another gang strategy the AVCFI designed and implemented is referred to as “Operation Ceasefire.” These operations focused on specific gangs identified as a result of their violent activity. Personnel from patrol stations, Community Oriented Policing Bureau, Office of Public Safety, Operation Safe Streets Bureau, the Los Angeles County Probation Department, Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services, and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Adult Parole



Property crimes were targeted by establishing dedicated Burglary Suppression Teams at both stations, which strategically focused on residential burglaries. These teams had a dramatic impact on reducing burglaries and other property-related crimes, contributing to the overall decrease in crime throughout the Antelope Valley.

Each year since the AVCFI was in place, the overall number of crimes throughout the Antelope Valley declined. The valley-wide crime rate in 2008 plummeted from 390 to 340, the lowest level since 1999. The rate dropped below 300 by the end of 2009—a historic achievement because for the first time, both stations each experienced individual rates of below 300.



Operation Safe Streets Bureau

Gang Enforcement Team Field Operations Region II

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department created the Gang Enforcement Team (GET) in 1989 to address the escalation in gang violence at 5 of its 23 patrol stations. Since that time, gang membership and gang-related crime has proliferated throughout every community in Los Angeles County. During 2009, there were more than 1,134 active criminal street gangs with members totaling more than 89,000 within the County of Los Angeles. In 2008, 157 of the 250 (63 percent) criminal homicides committed within the Department's jurisdiction were gang-related. In addition, there were 1,786 gang-related assaults involving firearms.

For over two-decades, the Gang Enforcement Team of Operation Safe Streets Bureau (OSS) has been deployed in the same configuration. Although their achievements have been many, gang-related crime and the unique problems posed by criminal street gangs threatened and intimidated law-abiding citizens within the communities policed by the Department. Past deployments of the Gang Enforcement Team have been based upon an attempt to equitably distribute the limited personnel throughout our jurisdiction. This plan, oftentimes, did not prevent gangs from controlling and terrorizing neighborhoods; it merely acted as a band-aid effect on a much larger wound. The deployment of these teams was frequently modified after an increase in

gang violence. This cycle of continuously shifting resources into an area after a series of gang assaults was well-known to gang members. Gang members often subverted suppression efforts by remaining indoors until the additional law enforcement resources departed.

In order to have a greater impact on the future of turf-based street gangs, OSS implemented a new deployment strategy. The new strategy sought to restore balance in those communities where the presence of gang members constantly served to remind the residents of the gang's ability to undermine the law and control the streets and neighborhoods. The new deployment strategy consolidated the 5 GET Teams in the Los Angeles Basin into a platoon-sized unit.

To achieve the greatest impact for the GET deployment, OSS coordinated this strategy with the Emergency Operations Bureau (EOB). The GET deployment was augmented with a mobile emergency command post each day. The EOB command post was strategically parked



in the target area for maximum visibility, sending a clear message to the gang members and community of the increased gang saturation efforts.

An additional component added to the new strategy was a crime analyst. The crime analyst worked directly with GET in the mobile command post and supported the mission by identifying crime trends, suspect information, and individuals subject to probation and parole compliance checks.

The Los Angeles County Probation Department joined OSS in this strategy by assigning probation officers to the GET deployment. Their mission of targeting gang members on probation and immediately taking action on arrests involving probationers aided in the overall gang suppression mission.

With the creation of the new strategy and its supporting units, OSS coordinated targeted deployments in geographical areas where gang-related crimes, violence, intimidation and recruitment were prevalent. The deployment area was selected through a coordinated effort between gang investigators (OSS), the Crime Assessment Center (CAC) and station commanders. The selected area for deployment was limited in scope to maximize the deployment of GET.

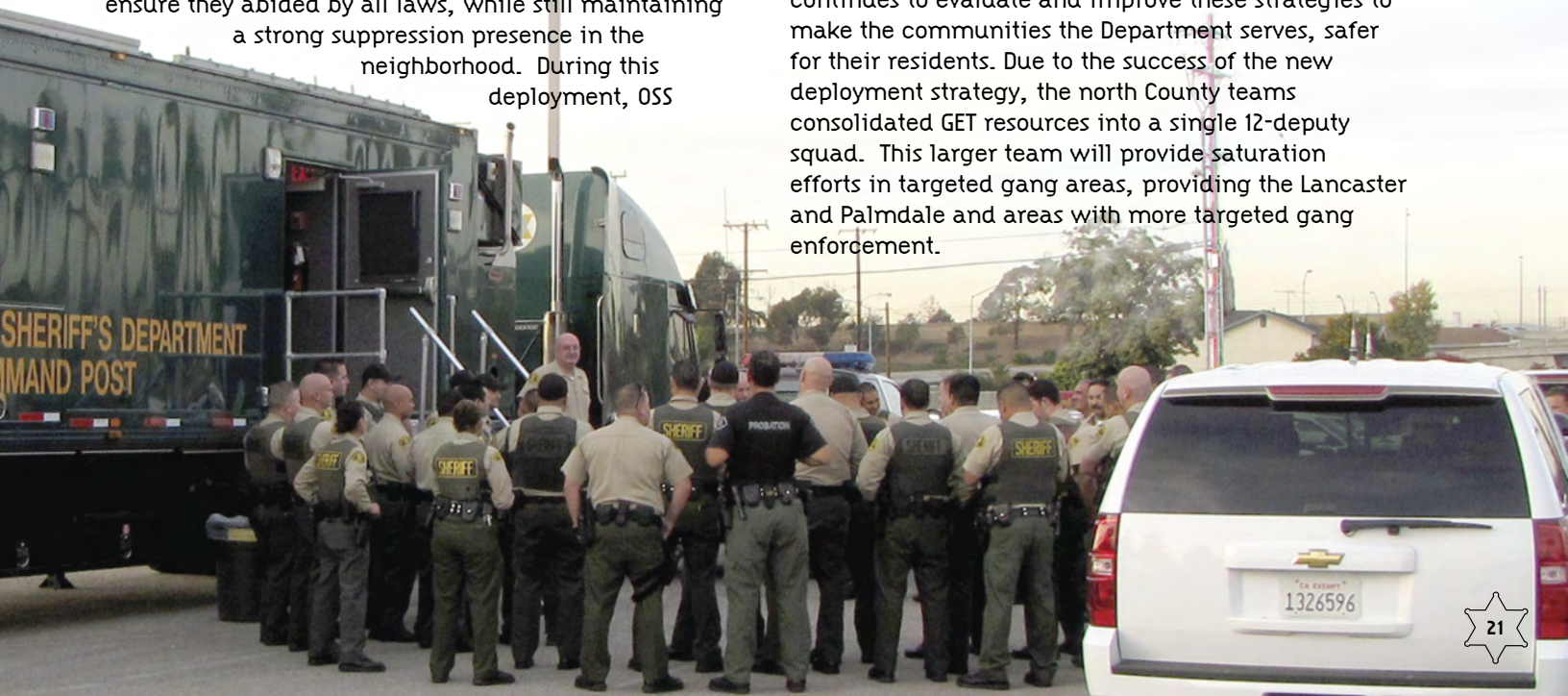
Once an area was identified, GET was deployed in the target area. GET personnel worked side by side with gang investigators to enforce all laws in an attempt to disrupt the gangs' daily activities. Once gang members realized the increased law enforcement presence and remained in their residences, the crime analyst and probation officers communicated information and provided GET with targeted gang members for compliance checks. Essentially, GET drove the gang members off the streets. By having a crime analyst and probation officers, GET personnel were able to perform compliance checks of gang members' residences to ensure they abided by all laws, while still maintaining a strong suppression presence in the neighborhood. During this deployment, OSS

investigators collaborated with GET personnel and exchanged real-time intelligence. This information was also shared with the concerned station personnel to keep them informed on the latest gang trends.

This time period provided relief to the community and gave station commanders the opportunity to utilize station resources. With the aid of the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Bureau, "quality of life" crimes could be addressed, along with the introduction of desirable intervention and prevention programs.

Once significant disruption had occurred and gang members were not freely engaging in unlawful and intimidating acts, the platoon formation divided leaving single-team coverage in the identified area to prevent the return of gang activity, and the GET Team was deployed in a new targeted area.

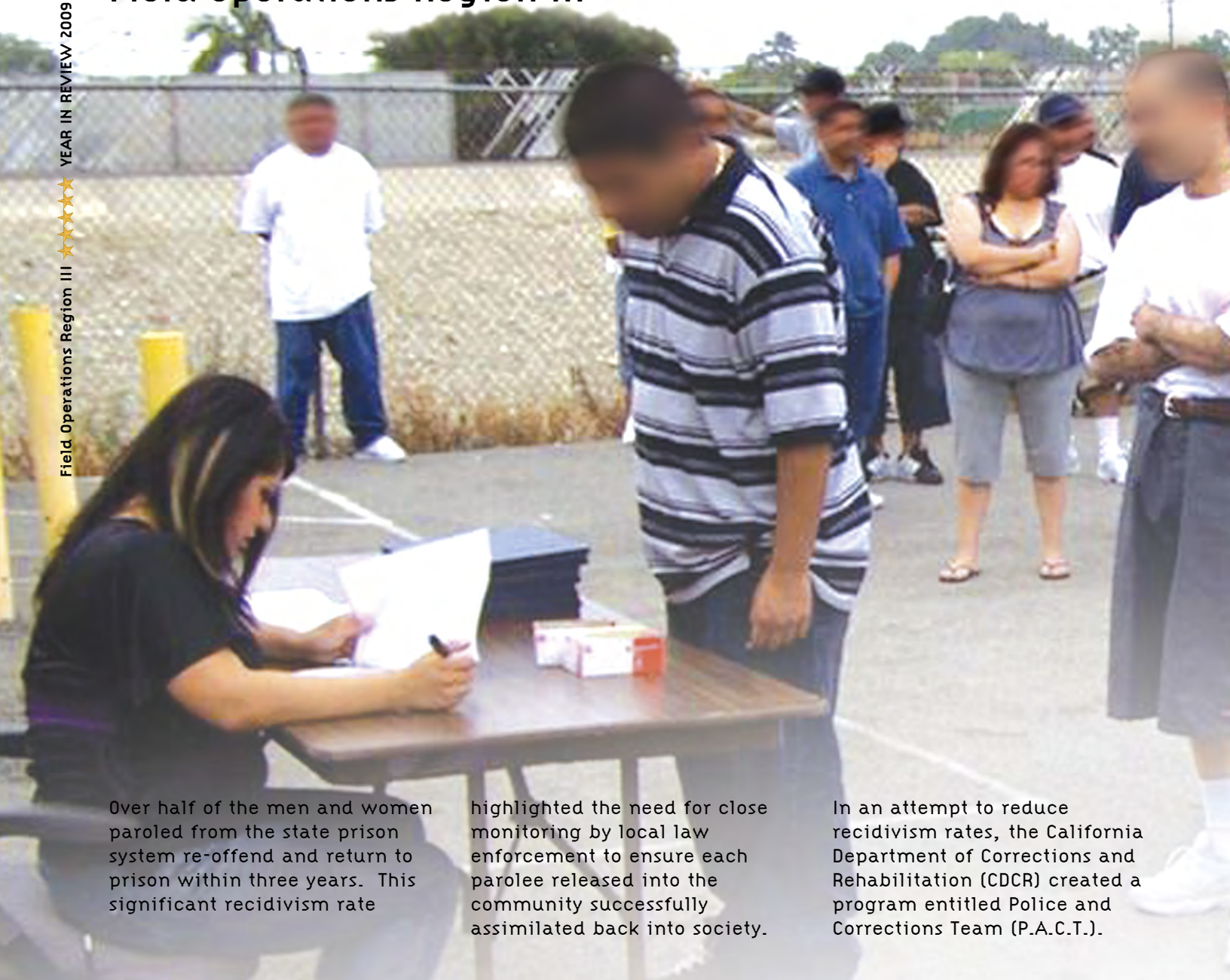
This new suppression strategy was implemented in February 2009. The response from the residents in the communities where GET was deployed was consistently favorable. Personnel were routinely greeted with a warm welcome from residents. The residents openly expressed relief when the mobile command post was placed in their neighborhood. Statistical data and the overall reduction in the gang-related homicide rate have shown that this new strategy was very effective in the Department's anti-gang mission. During 2009, GET personnel arrested 3,194 gang members, seized 524 firearms, searched 683 residences and field-identified 6,593 gang members. Operation Safe Streets Bureau continues to evaluate and improve these strategies to make the communities the Department serves, safer for their residents. Due to the success of the new deployment strategy, the north County teams consolidated GET resources into a single 12-deputy squad. This larger team will provide saturation efforts in targeted gang areas, providing the Lancaster and Palmdale and areas with more targeted gang enforcement.



San Dimas Station's P.A.C.T. Program

San Dimas Station
Field Operations Region III

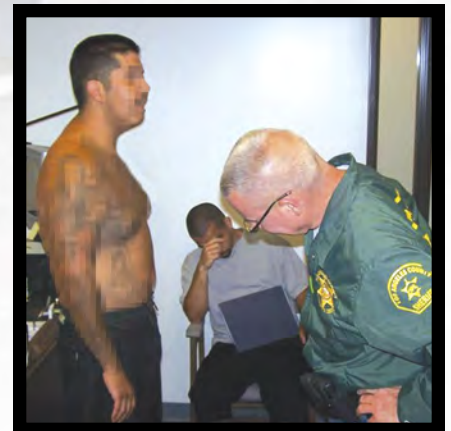
Field Operations Region III ★★★★★ YEAR IN REVIEW 2009



Over half of the men and women paroled from the state prison system re-offend and return to prison within three years. This significant recidivism rate

highlighted the need for close monitoring by local law enforcement to ensure each parolee released into the community successfully assimilated back into society.

In an attempt to reduce recidivism rates, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) created a program entitled Police and Corrections Team (P.A.C.T.).





This program required newly-released parolees to attend a meeting to assist them in reorientating back into society. Also in attendance were representatives from community-based programs who provided counseling and other services to the parolees. This meeting also acted as an opportunity for local law enforcement agencies to meet, photograph and interview parolees who were being released into their jurisdictions.

Personnel from San Dimas Station quickly learned the value of face-to-face meetings with new parolees being released into their station area. These meetings provided station investigators with a means to gather relevant and topical information about the parolees

who would be living in their station area. It also provided a forum for developing better working relationships with the parole agents supervising them.

As San Dimas Station became more involved with the PACT Program, the intelligence gathered from meetings became a routine part of patrol and crime analysis. Patrol personnel and station detectives were briefed about new parolees and supplied with current photographs and criminal profiles. Crime patterns were compared with known parolees and compliance operations were undertaken to ascertain any involvement in the crimes by parolees. Many "spikes" in crimes were quickly negated by the compliance operations. Station personnel conducted joint meetings and operations with neighboring law

enforcement agencies and sheriff's stations to share information on crime trends and parolees.

As beneficial as the PACT Program has been for San Dimas Station, it will inevitably be more important in light of current proposals by the CDCR to reduce their budget through "early release" and reduced supervision of parolees. Both of these proposals will create significant issues for local law enforcement agencies and their communities. It is imperative that local law enforcement play a more significant role in the management of parolees and particularly "Parolees at Large" (PALs).

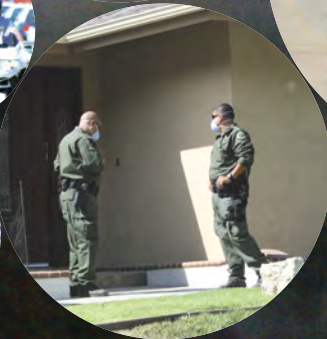
Through their training, allegiances and commitment to parolee management, San Dimas Station demonstrably improved the quality of law enforcement services they provided to the communities they served.

Station Fire



Little did anyone know when the Station Fire started on August 26, 2009 in the Angeles National Forest, just north of La Cañada Flintridge, it would be the largest fire in the recorded history of the Angeles National Forest (est.1892) and the 10th largest fire in California since 1933. It also resulted in the tragic deaths of two firefighters and the injury of 22 other people.

The Station Fire, which was declared arson, burned over 250 square miles of the San Gabriel Mountains, resulting in the loss of over 160,000 acres of beautiful forest, numerous residences and businesses. The fire was not fully contained until October 16, 2009, an amazing 52 days later, and at the end of November, 2009, areas deep in the forest were still smoldering.





The unprecedented size of the Station Fire called for one of the largest and longest activations of mutual aid throughout the state of California and beyond. This included the United States Forestry Service, which was the lead fire agency, the Los Angeles County Fire Department and numerous other local, state, and out-of-state fire agencies and personnel. Assisting the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, the lead law enforcement agency, were numerous other law enforcement agencies that included the California Highway Patrol and the Los Angeles Police Department. Entities such as the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, the American Red Cross, and several citizen groups became involved. The command post at Hansen Dam Park was turned into a city unto itself.



YEAR IN REVIEW 2009

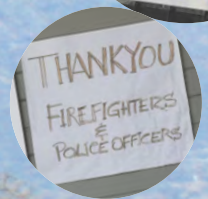
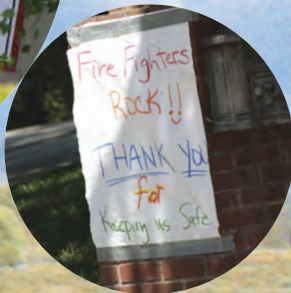
Station Fire ★★★★★



Station Fire

There was a great display of teamwork and camaraderie while effecting the numerous evacuations, never-ending traffic and pedestrian control, and overall management of this incident. All of the agencies and groups came together to carry the load of surviving and beating this disaster, which garnered national and worldwide attention. The whole experience was, at times, a deadly and difficult group of lessons learned, but with the resolve of all, it concluded successfully.

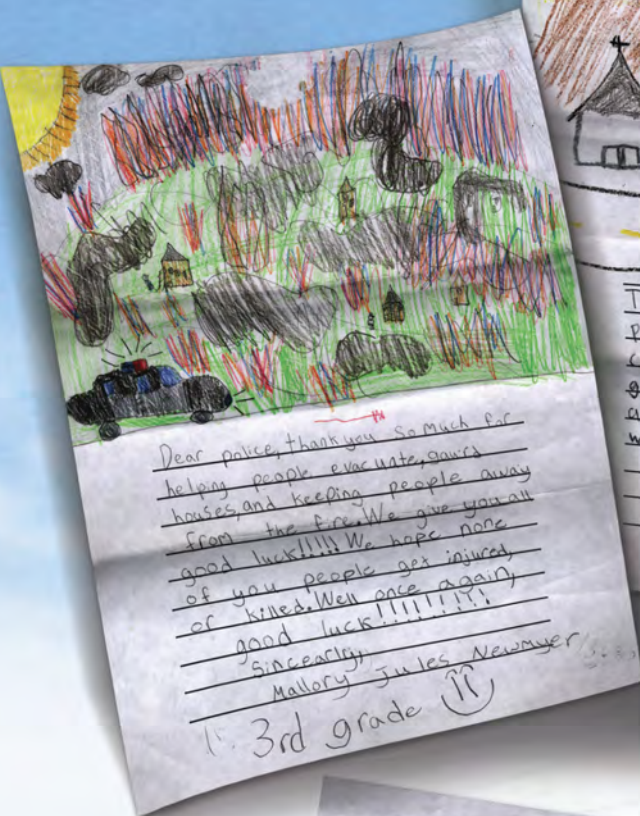
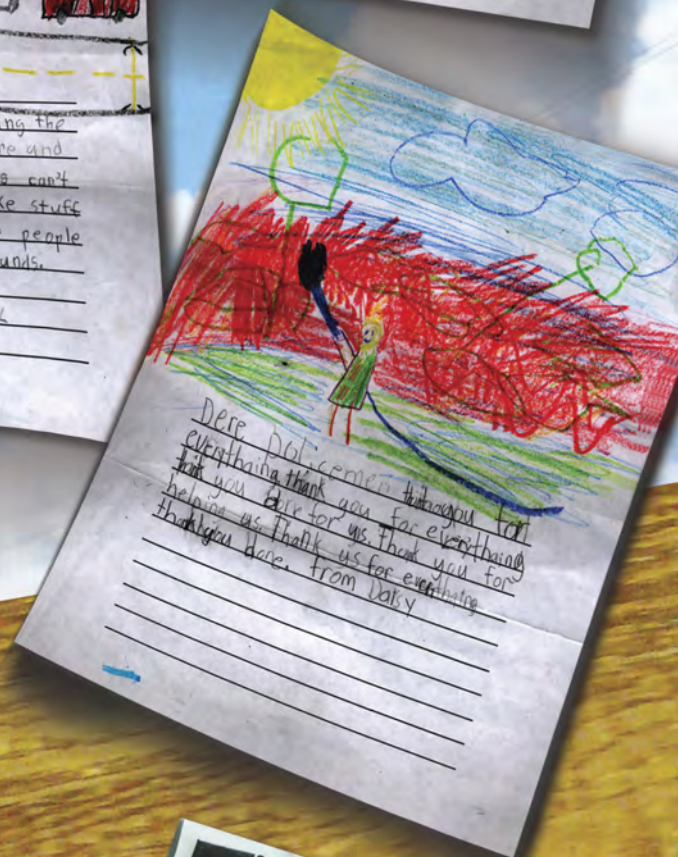
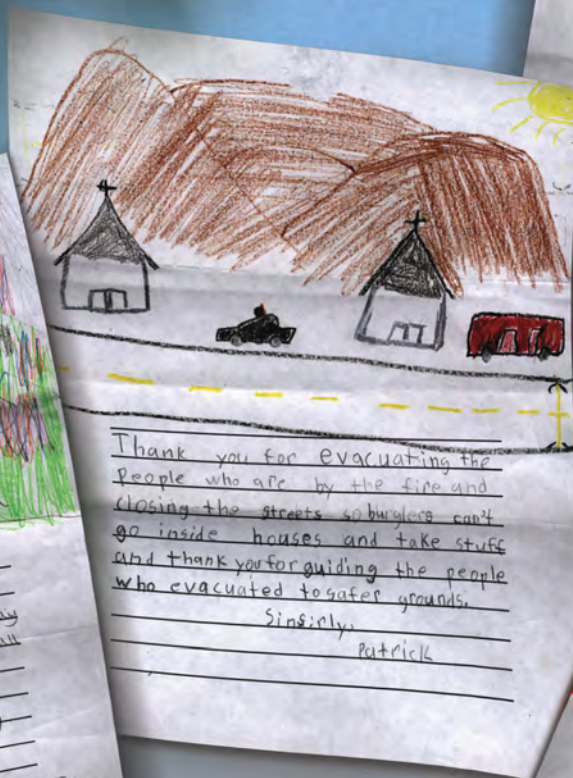
The recovery phase will last for years as the local community prepares for the impending mudflow and debris that will result from future winter storms. In all, the fire left its mark not only on the forest, but also on the young and old alike.



THANK YOU
For saving
OUR STREET



Station Fire ★★★★★ YEAR IN REVIEW 2009



Thank You
Firefighters
& Deputies

Education-Based Discipline

Leadership and Training Division

Education-Based Discipline (EBD) is a new innovative process by which employees are given an alternative option for unpaid suspension days. EBD provides the opportunity for an employee to choose between receiving discipline in the form of an unpaid suspension or opt for Education-Based Discipline. When an employee agrees to utilize EBD, the employee will attend a pre-designated series of classes while on-duty. EBD can be used for most discipline with the exception of written reprimands, demotions, or terminations. There has been national interest in EBD since Sheriff Lee Baca briefed 50 police unions in April of 2009 at Harvard University.

Sheriff Baca's intent in creating EBD is to fundamentally change the manner in which discipline is utilized on the Department. The change he seeks is firmly rooted in one of our Department's Core Values: Fairness.

Sheriff Baca is focused on treating an employee fairly while not placing a financial hardship on the employee's family due to an unpaid suspension. He hopes that employees who receive discipline and utilize EBD remain essential assets to the Department. EBD meets the Sheriff's intent and sense of fairness.

Lieutenants' Interactive Forum for Education (LIFE) Class

The LIFE class is a decision-making class that is the foundational course for EBD. Each employee who participates in EBD, regardless of the number of suspension days given, will attend the 8-hour LIFE class as a component of EBD. Additionally,

since most employees participating in the LIFE class are receiving discipline, the LIFE classes are not held at Sheriff Facilities. The classes are held primarily at college or university campuses.

The primary use of college campuses and universities is to reinforce the education component of Education-Based Discipline. All facilitators are lieutenants or civilian managers on the Department with the exception of the EBD Unit sergeant who also facilitates the LIFE class.

The composition of the LIFE class participants reflect a wide variety of assignments within the Department. The participants in the LIFE class have ranged from the rank of lieutenant to civilian positions. The variety of participants in each class ensures a broad representation of experience and tenure of Department members. Class participants are encouraged by the facilitators to contribute their opinions and assessments of the many topics discussed in the class.

National Interest in Education-Based Discipline

Since the Sheriff's presentation of EBD at Harvard University, there have been several articles written in nationally distributed law enforcement

magazines that have described EBD in a positive manner. This national exposure has created a demand for information about EBD. To date, the EBD Unit has conducted approximately 40 informational briefings around Southern California and across North America, such as police agencies in Florida, Colorado, Massachusetts, and Canada. It is expected that EBD presentations will be conducted in Louisiana and Pennsylvania during 2010.

In addition to the EBD presentations, the EBD Unit has received requests from approximately 140 police agencies inquiring about the program. It is the Department's intent to assist any police or public service agency that is interested in implementing EBD in their agency.

Education-Based Discipline Unit Staffing

The EBD unit staff consists of 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant and 2 Operations Assistants I. The unit coordinates with the 40 lieutenants that have been trained to facilitate the LIFE class. The participation of the LIFE class lieutenants to facilitate classes as a collateral duty is significant because scheduling and successful facilitation of the LIFE class cannot occur without their personal commitment and participation.

Conclusion

In April 2010, the EBD Unit began the implementation of EBD and the LIFE Class. The response by personnel who have utilized EBD has been primarily supportive. Most LIFE class students have described the class as a positive experience that can be applied to both work and personal situations. Additionally, many of the students have indicated that they would recommend the LIFE class to other Department personnel.

The EBD Unit remains flexible in order to respond to any challenges that may arise through the use of EBD and the LIFE class. Currently there are no specific challenges that need to be addressed.

The EBD Unit remains committed to marketing and expanding the number of public entities that may be able to utilize EBD as a component of their discipline process. The EBD Unit will remain available and accessible to any agency that requests information about EBD or any agency that intends to embrace the program.



Education-Based Discipline (EBD) special presentations (2009)

In addition to dozens of presentations on EBD to the LASD, special presentations were made to:

- Harvard Law School – Labor & Work Life Program, Police Union Leadership Seminar (MA)
- National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) Conference (FL)
- National Conference on Court & Judicial Security (NSA) (FL)
- Major County Sheriffs' Association Conference (MI)
- International Association of Chiefs of Police Convention (CO)
- COPSWest – California Peace Officers' Association (CPOA) (Ontario)
- CPOA Region VI (Inland Empire) meeting (hosted by Murrieta PD)
- Los Angeles County Chiefs of Police Association
- Orange County policing agencies (hosted by Cypress PD, CA)
- Sacramento Police Department (CA)
- Justice Institute of British Columbia (Westminster, Canada)
- Canadian Police Association Annual General Meeting (Toronto)



Emergency Operations Bureau

Office of Homeland Security

Office of Homeland Security ★★★★★ YEAR IN REVIEW 2009

The Emergency Operations Bureau's responsibilities encompass a wide variety of disciplines. During the past year, two technological advances were added to its arsenal of cutting edge emergency management tools.

The first was the incorporation of Palantir software into our criminal and terrorism analysis functions. Palantir is a data analysis platform that combines

powerful search capabilities and advanced analytics. It empowers investigators and line personnel with search capability to hundreds of databases. Palantir software merges disparate information into a friendly, easy to use, advanced visualized

environment in a matter of minutes rather than hours or days. It allows investigators and line personnel to make links and associations between persons, places and things to find non-obvious connections between crime, criminals



and terrorist activities. The information is shared in an intuitive and collaborative environment and the result is a better understanding of criminals, criminal enterprises and the dynamic nature of threats to homeland security.

Palantir allows this collective knowledge to be stored with pictures, summaries, notes and geo-referenced locations to be accessed by investigators at anytime. Personnel in the field are afforded a better operational picture, even via their web-enabled mobile phone, to more effectively detain and arrest individuals and shut down criminal enterprises.

Palantir is a revolutionary analytic software platform for enhanced information sharing in support of our homeland security mission.

The second technological advancement was our introduction of The Switch to the Los Angeles County Emergency Operations Center. The Switch is the leading video switching center in New York and also provides advanced video switching services from its facilities in Los Angeles, Miami, Washington DC and from its international locations, in Toronto, Canada and London, England.

Instead of allowing the media to determine what information the public should be provided during an emergency, The Switch allows the Department to drive the story and information flow. This approach can be especially valuable during an emergent or catastrophic event. The Los Angeles Operational Area is susceptible to wild fires, earthquakes and crime and terrorist attacks. While the

media is scrambling to get the latest tragic news story, they may not always be available to report public announcements, critical to the public's safety. The Switch allows the Emergency Operations Bureau to distribute live or taped video feed to the news media outlet of choice. All the local and national news corporations (ABC, CBS, FOX, NBC, and CNN, etc.) currently have access to The Switch.

The Switch will not only be used by the Emergency Operations Bureau, but Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau as well. The Sheriff's Media and Video Production Units will be heavily involved in this media transformation. Its use may be expanded in the future to include routine use by Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau for timely dissemination of newsworthy events.



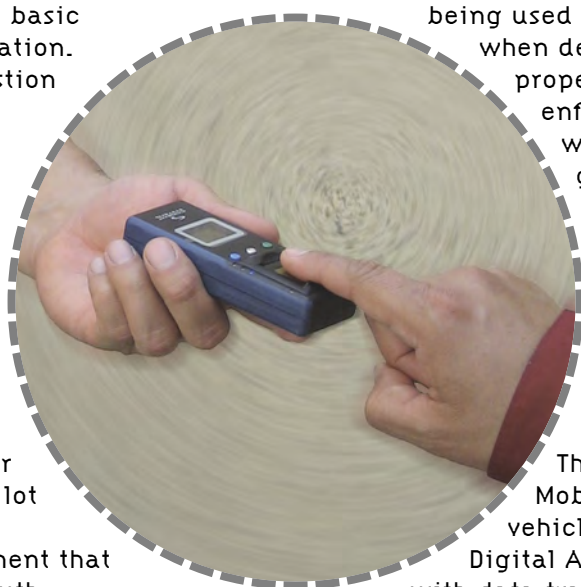
What Is Your Name?

Records and Identification Bureau Technical Services Division

This is the question posed by patrol personnel attempting to identify a person they have contacted when that person is unable to provide a form of identification. What the officer does with the name is the next step in the process of determining the level of danger presented by the unknown individual to the officer and the community. Law enforcement professionals are always concerned with who, what, when, where and why. These are the basic building blocks of an investigation. Getting the answer to the question who, opens the gate to answering some of the other questions and is the primary focus of the investigator. Past contact or history of the person we are dealing with or looking for provides clues to what, why and sometimes, where. Solid information as to the identity of the parties involved, whether they are victims, witnesses, suspects or persons of interest can save a lot of time in any investigation. It is no secret in law enforcement that people don't always tell the truth. The reasons they don't are many and varied. Law enforcement professionals have complained forever about being issued a badge and gun, but not the ability to read minds. It takes time to develop the instinct to tell the honest from the not so honest and even then law enforcement doesn't always get it right. Many a bad guy has slipped

from the grasp of a peace officer because of charm and a silver tongue or a lack of the right piece of information that would be enough to put the hooks on the crook.

How a law enforcement professional determines who is who in any situation has recently changed dramatically in Los Angeles County. Mobile fingerprint scanners have been widely deployed to various law enforcement agencies throughout the county. Devices are in the hands of peace officers at the local, state and federal levels. This tool is being used to positively impact situations when deceptive persons are failing to properly identify themselves to law enforcement personnel. No more wasted time playing the name game or running around in circuitous dialogue trying to verify the identification information given by the detained individual. There are many success stories that have already been shared and many more to come.



The devices work with the Mobile Digital Computer in the vehicle, a desk top PC, Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or a cell phone with data transmission capability and a color screen utilizing Bluetooth or a tether. Los Angeles County chose a solution that was light (less than 3 ounces), very portable (less than 4 ½ inches tall by 1 ½ inches wide), and worked very fast with our Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), with most returns coming back in two minutes or less. We recently accepted our



system to get a return. In the future, we also hope to be able to reach the California State Department of Justice AFIS, if we fail to find the person in our local database. Further down the road, we will be able to reach all the way to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) AFIS. It is important that anyone using today's version of this tool understand its limitations and that it is only as functional as the human using it. He or she must understand what the tool can and cannot do. The training required for use of mobile fingerprint scanning technology is minimal but important to avoid "tech" frustration.

5th delivery of 500 devices which, when distributed, will bring the total number of devices deployed in the County to 2500. Over 100,000 searches were transmitted in the calendar year of 2009 with over 40,000 positive identifications returned. The devices are being carried and used by Homicide Bureau detectives, Coroner's Office staff, patrol officers on motors, in vehicles, as well as on public transit buses and trains. The mobile fingerprint scanners in Los Angeles County have received positive local media attention and scrutiny from the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

The officer must have good reason to make contact with the person and identify him or her. This investigative tool is not intended to be used on every contact or for "fishing" in a crowd and like any tool utilized by law enforcement, could be restricted if misused. This device is intended to provide law enforcement with the ability to gain a positive identification on a person who has no identification or is in possession of fraudulent or altered identification. The positive return provided by the system in use in Los Angeles County includes a photograph, name and latest arrest information.

Currently, the mobile fingerprinting solution in Los Angeles County only searches our own AFIS. We are working on launching an automatic search of the County-Wide Warrant System if an identification is made. Right now, officers must re-enter the identification information into the warrant

Officer safety and the safety of the public has been enhanced by the ability to strip away the cloak of anonymity that criminals have used against the community and law enforcement for centuries.

What's your name? Put your finger right here and the return will tell all!



Medal of Valor and Meritorious Conduct Medal



MEDAL OF VALOR

The Medal of Valor award is the highest honor a member of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department can receive. It is awarded to persons who distinguish themselves by displaying great courage above and beyond the call of duty, in the face of an immediate life-threatening peril, and with full knowledge of the risk involved.





MERITORIOUS CONDUCT GOLD MEDAL

This medal is the second highest award a Department member can receive. It is awarded to persons who place themselves in immediate peril and perform an act of heroism and/or save the life of another person.



MERITORIOUS CONDUCT SILVER MEDAL

This medal is awarded to persons who, when confronted by circumstances beyond the normal course of their duties, place themselves in potential peril while performing an act of heroism or while saving or attempting to save the life of another.



Meritorious Conduct Silver Medal

On August 15, 2008, Deputies Michael Carpenter and Eric Hancock were patrolling the area of Normandie Avenue and Century Boulevard when they observed a vehicle traveling at a high rate of speed. The driver of the vehicle suddenly lost control of his car and crashed head-on into a large utility pole that supported a transformer. The vehicle immediately burst into flames, and the transformer exploded, showering sparks, flames, and hot live wires to the ground.

Deputies Carpenter and Hancock immediately stopped to render aid. As they exited their patrol car, they noticed the utility pole and transformer were badly damaged and leaning dangerously over the vehicle. The pole was being supported by a single tension cable and looked as though it was about to topple over.

As the vehicle's interior quickly filled with deadly smoke, Deputies Carpenter and Hancock, fearing the occupants of the vehicle would face certain death without their immediate assistance, ran toward the vehicle and discovered the windows rolled up and doors jammed shut. Deputy Hancock broke the car window, and both deputies entered the smoke-filled car. Deputy Carpenter attempted to pull a child out of the back seat, while Deputy Hancock attempted to rescue the driver, who was in severe distress due to a seizure.

The flames continued to spread and sparks from the live wires surrounded both deputies. Deputy Hancock cut the driver's seat belt, and although the driver's legs were wedged between the steering wheel and center console, he managed to pull the driver out of the car to safety. Simultaneously, Deputy Carpenter found the child in the rear seat tangled in his safety belt, suffering from severe head injuries. With little interior visibility, Deputy Carpenter was able to cut the child's belt and pull him from the burning car. Both deputies then rendered first aid to the victims until the arrival of paramedics.

For displaying great bravery in the face of immediate life-threatening danger, with complete disregard for their own personal safety, Deputy Michael Carpenter and Deputy Eric Hancock are awarded the Meritorious Conduct Medal, Silver.



Deputy Michael A. Carpenter



Deputy Eric T. Hancock

Medal of Valor

Deputy Matt Kochaon

Deputy George Meza



On January 30, 2007, while on patrol, Deputies George Meza and Matt Kochaon saw a vehicle containing a rear passenger matching the description of a suspect wanted for an assault on a peace officer, kidnaping, grand theft and parolee at large in possession of a firearm. Deputies Meza and Kochaon initiated a traffic stop, but the driver failed to yield, and a pursuit ensued.

During the pursuit, Deputies Meza and Kochaon saw the suspect throw several clear plastic bags and a larger bag containing a white substance out the rear passenger window, sending a white cloud of dust in the air. The driver continued driving erratically on the freeway, weaving in and out of traffic and driving on the shoulder. The suspect then threw a black object, which appeared to be a gun, out the window. They informed assisting units to conduct an article search of that area to locate the object.

The pursuit continued and ended in the city of Brea when the suspect ran from his vehicle and entered a dental office filled with patients. As Deputies Alfredo Gomez, Jose Nanquil, Ramon Escamilla and Captain (then Lieutenant) Michael Claus joined Deputies Meza and Kochaon to set up a containment, they observed several people running out of the office in fear for their lives. The suspect then barricaded himself in one of the offices, taking several hostages.

Upon hearing several screams coming from the office, deputies saw a female walking with her hands in the air as the suspect pulled her into a room. Due to the imminent danger of the hostage situation, a hostage negotiation team was requested. Captain Claus immediately devised a rescue plan as he attempted to communicate with the suspect. As the deputies repositioned themselves to get a better view, Deputy Meza saw the suspect fighting with a male and noted there were two additional hostages, including a child, in the room. Believing the suspect was not armed and the civilians appeared to be in grave danger, Deputy Meza directed the deputies to assist him in subduing the suspect.

As Deputies Kochaon and Nanquil approached the suspect, Captain Claus restrained the suspect's upper body, grabbing him around his neck and pulling him into the hallway away from the hostages. Deputy Meza tackled the suspect to the ground and Captain Claus applied a carotid restraint as he was attempting to break free. Upon falling to the floor, Deputy Meza attempted to grab the suspect's right arm, but the suspect tucked it in near his waistband area and began kicking Deputies Meza and Nanquil. Deputies Nanquil and Escamilla stepped on the suspect's feet in order to stop him from kicking the deputies. The suspect refused to comply with the deputies' orders to stop resisting and continued struggling while reaching for his waistband area. Fearing the suspect was reaching for a gun, Deputy Meza punched the suspect several times in the lower rib cage area as he alerted the deputies. Meanwhile,



Sergeant Eric R. Lindblom

Captain Michael R. Claus

Deputy Alfredo Gomez

Deputy Ramon C. Escamilla

Deputy Jose M. Nanquil

Sergeant Lindblom dry-stunned the suspect twice with a taser, which had no effect. As Deputy Meza continued to struggle with the suspect, Deputy Gomez was able to pull his left hand from underneath his body and handcuff it. Sergeant Lindblom assisted Deputy Meza in gaining control of the suspect's right hand and handcuffing him. Deputy Escamilla then applied the hobble restraint to the suspect's legs to gain control of him, ending the violent struggle. The suspect was taken into custody without further incident.

For displaying great bravery in the face of immediate life-threatening danger, with complete disregard for their own personal safety, Captain Michael Claus, Sergeant Eric Lindblom, Deputy Ramon Escamilla, Deputy Alfredo Gomez, Deputy Matt Kochaon, Deputy George Meza, and Deputy Jose Nanquil are awarded the Department's highest honor, the Medal of Valor.

Medal of Valor

On October 25, 2007, with resources at a bare minimum due to the wildfires in Malibu, Deputy Michael Winter was working an overtime assignment at Crescenta Valley Station. After conducting patrol checks looking for speeding and racing vehicles along the Angeles Crest Highway, Deputy Winter drove up a winding mountain road. Despite the 5,700-foot elevation and 30-degree temperature, he continued up the mountain with his driver side window rolled down, when he suddenly heard someone yell, "Help!"

Deputy Winter stopped his vehicle to determine the location of the voice and ensure it was not a hoax by partygoers in the canyon. He walked up and down the canyon road, looking over the steep cliffs and yelling out for the person in distress. Unable to locate anyone, he proceeded up the mountain road and drove slowly down along the edge of the treacherous canyon road, periodically turning off his vehicle to minimize noise and activating his siren while looking over the side in an attempt to locate someone.

After confirming with dispatch that no calls had been received regarding missing persons or vehicles over the side, he again drove down the hill in an attempt to locate the source of the voice. Again, Deputy Winter heard a call for help. Despite the limited visibility, rugged terrain, and echoes bouncing off the cliff walls, he located the area of the possible victim. He contacted the victim and determined he had been riding with two other companions when their vehicle went over the cliff two days earlier. Despite the serious injuries the victim sustained, he had climbed up the steep cliff to get help but was now unable to move. The other two occupants were trapped in the vehicle at the bottom of the 600-foot canyon, with one possibly deceased.

After assessing the situation, Deputy Winter determined that two, if not all three, victims were at risk of dying without immediate action. After summoning aid from dispatch, he learned help from a rescue team was hours away. Deputy Winter knew time was of the essence and attempted to conduct the rescue on his own. Despite being an experienced mountain climber, he placed himself in imminent danger as he had never been in this area and could not even see the exact location of the victims due to the treacherous terrain, steep cliff and lack of lighting.

Deputy Winter used his mountain rescue equipment and tied a climbing rope to his SUV to repel over the side of the mountain to locate the victim. Deputy Winter came to the end of the rope and was a few feet short of the victim but could see that he was delirious, despondent and in danger of falling to his death. Deputy Winter retrieved a nylon hobble restraint and detached his harness, despite the danger of falling off the cliff. While holding onto the climbing rope with one hand, he secured the victim using the hobble with the other hand and pulled him to a more secure position on the cliff.



Deputy Michael L. Winter

Realizing the victim was suffering from shock and exposure, and fearing he would succumb to his injuries before an imminent rescue, Deputy Winter climbed back up the cliff, retrieved a blanket, water, and a snack bar and gave them to the victim. Deputy Winter remained with the victim, encouraging him to stay alive until the arrival of the Search and Rescue team. All three victims were airlifted from the scene; however, one victim had succumbed to his injuries after the initial crash.

For displaying great bravery in the face of immediate life-threatening danger, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, Deputy Michael Winter is awarded the Department's highest honor, the Medal of Valor.

Medal of Valor

On September 12, 2008, a seemingly uneventful day quickly turned into a catastrophic day when the largest train crash in U.S. history occurred. When the Metrolink train collided head-on with the Union Pacific freight train in Chatsworth, Deputy Barry Ryan immediately responded to the scene, arriving first along with two firefighters. Deputies Mark Gittens, Alfred Guerrero, Brad Johnson, and William Lynch arrived shortly afterward.

Upon arriving at the scene, the deputies saw the engine lying on its side engulfed in flames. With the first passenger car dangerously leaning at a 45-degree angle, crushed and on fire, the deputies knew they had to act quickly. As hundreds of passengers were climbing out of the train wreck, covered in blood and screaming for help, deputies knew they had to assist the two firefighters on scene as additional resources would take time to arrive.

Without regard for their own safety, the deputies entered the train cars without protective equipment to assist the injured passengers. With smoke and toxic fumes billowing from the train, the deputies worked tirelessly for over an hour and a half. They assisted firefighters using the “Sawz-all” and “Jaws-of-life” to cut metal bars and seats to get to the trapped passengers. Using litters and backboards, they moved the injured passengers from the train cars to additional personnel waiting outside the train, who then carried them to the triage area.

Due to the quick actions of the deputies involved, many passengers were saved from this horrific accident. However, despite the heroic rescue efforts, 26 people died and an additional 96 were injured in this tragic accident.

For displaying great bravery above and beyond the call of duty, with full knowledge of the risk involved to their personal safety in order to save the lives of others, Deputy Mark Gittens, Deputy Alfred Guerrero, Deputy Brad Johnson, Deputy William Lynch, and Deputy Barry Ryan are awarded the Department’s highest honor, the Medal of Valor.

Deputy Barry S. Ryan



Deputy William H. Lynch



Deputy Brad L. Johnson



Deputy Alfred A. Guerrero



Deputy Mark A. Gittens

Department Budget

	FINAL ADOPTED FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010	ADJUSTED BUDGET FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009	PERCENT CHANGE
SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$2,094,089,000	\$2,110,956,000	-0.80
SERVICES AND SUPPLIES	\$365,378,000	\$339,052,000	7.76
OTHER CHARGES	\$62,876,000	\$65,115,000	-3.44
FIXED ASSETS-EQUIPMENT	\$33,110,000	\$40,498,000	-18.24
TOTAL FINANCING USES	\$2,555,453,000	\$2,555,621,000	-0.01
LESS INTRAFUND TRANSFERS	\$50,667,000	\$41,117,000	23.23
NET FINANCING USES	\$2,504,786,000	\$2,514,504,000	-0.39
REVENUES	\$1,227,360,000	\$1,255,502,000	-2.24
NET COUNTY COST	\$1,277,426,000	\$1,259,002,000	1.46

Budgeted Positions for the Department

RANK	TOTAL AUTHORIZED	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION	COURT SERVICES DIVISION	CUSTODY OPERATIONS DIVISION	CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION	DETECTIVE DIVISION	FIELD OPERATIONS REGION I	FIELD OPERATIONS REGION II	FIELD OPERATIONS REGION III	LEADERSHIP AND TRAINING DIVISION	OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY	TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION
SHERIFF	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNDERSHERIFF	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASSISTANT SHERIFF	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIVISION CHIEF	11	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AREA COMMANDER	29	6	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
CAPTAIN	65	2	1	3	8	3	6	9	11	7	5	7	3
LIEUTENANT	356	6	6	15	59	18	31	50	61	43	20	29	18
SERGEANT	1,201	20	20	60	188	47	113	172	220	154	72	107	28
DEPUTY SHERIFF GENERALIST	8,340	26	46	1,047	2,252	577	384	1,083	1,301.8	905.2	129	533	56
TOTAL SWORN	10,006	64	75	1,128	2,511	648	537	1,317	1,597.8	1,112.2	229	679	108
DEPUTY SHERIFF TRAINEE	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0
CUSTODY ASSISTANTS	1,374	0	0	18	1,043.5	205.5	0	46	24	37	0	0	0
PROFESSIONAL STAFF	6,862	100	987	522	290	2,493	146	300.5	494	279	111	207.5	932
TOTAL PROFESSIONAL STAFF	8,341	100	987	540	1,333.5	2,698.5	146	346.5	518	316	216	207.5	932
TOTAL DEPARTMENT	18,347	164	1,062	1,668	3,844.5	3,346.5	683	1,663.5	2,115.8	1,428.2	445	886.5	1,040

As of December 30, 2009

Budgeted Positions for Fiscal Year 2009-2010 (excludes student professional workers and student workers).

Budgeted Positions for the Department ★★★★★ YEAR IN REVIEW 2009

Department Personnel Strength

Department Personnel Strength ★★★★★ YEAR IN REVIEW 2009

RANK	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN	FILIPINO	OTHER
SHERIFF	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
UNDERSHERIFF	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASSISTANT SHERIFF	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
DIVISION CHIEF	11	9	2	6	2	2	0	1	0	0
COMMANDER	27	24	3	20	3	3	0	1	0	0
CAPTAIN	64	53	11	39	9	13	0	3	0	0
LIEUTENANT	351	288	63	254	30	54	0	13	0	0
SERGEANT	1,208	996	212	746	121	281	5	47	8	0
DEPUTY IV	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPUTY	7,901	6,565	1,336	3,354	779	3,239	12	376	132	9
TOTAL SWORN	9,567	7,940	1,627	4,422	944	3,588	17	442	140	9
PERCENTAGE		83	17	46	10	38	0	5	1	0
DEPUTY SHERIFF TRAINEE	14	9	5	4	4	5	0	1	0	0
PROFESSIONAL STAFF	7,191	2,764	4,427	1,516	1,526	2,386	11	852	895	5
TOTAL PROFESSIONAL STAFF	7,205	2,773	4,432	1,520	1,530	2,391	11	853	895	5
PERCENTAGE		38	62	21	21	33	0	12	12	0
TOTAL PERSONNEL	16,772	10,713	6,059	4,942	2,474	5,979	28	1,295	1,035	14

2009 Part I Crime Clock

ONE CRIME PER EVERY MINUTES/HOURS

16
M

36
M

42
M

54
M

2
H

12
H

15
H

38
H



CRIMES COMMITTED EVERY 24 HOURS

90

40

35

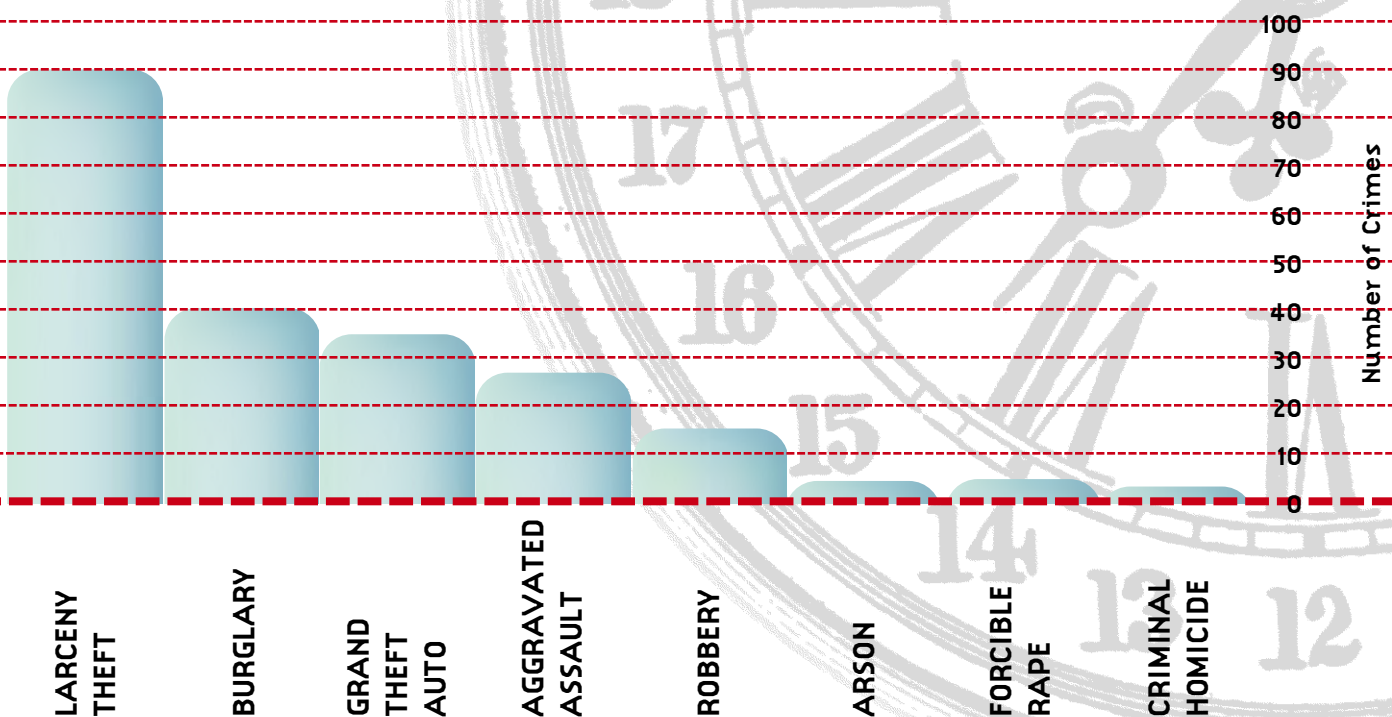
27

15

2

2

1



Department Part I Crime Activity Summary

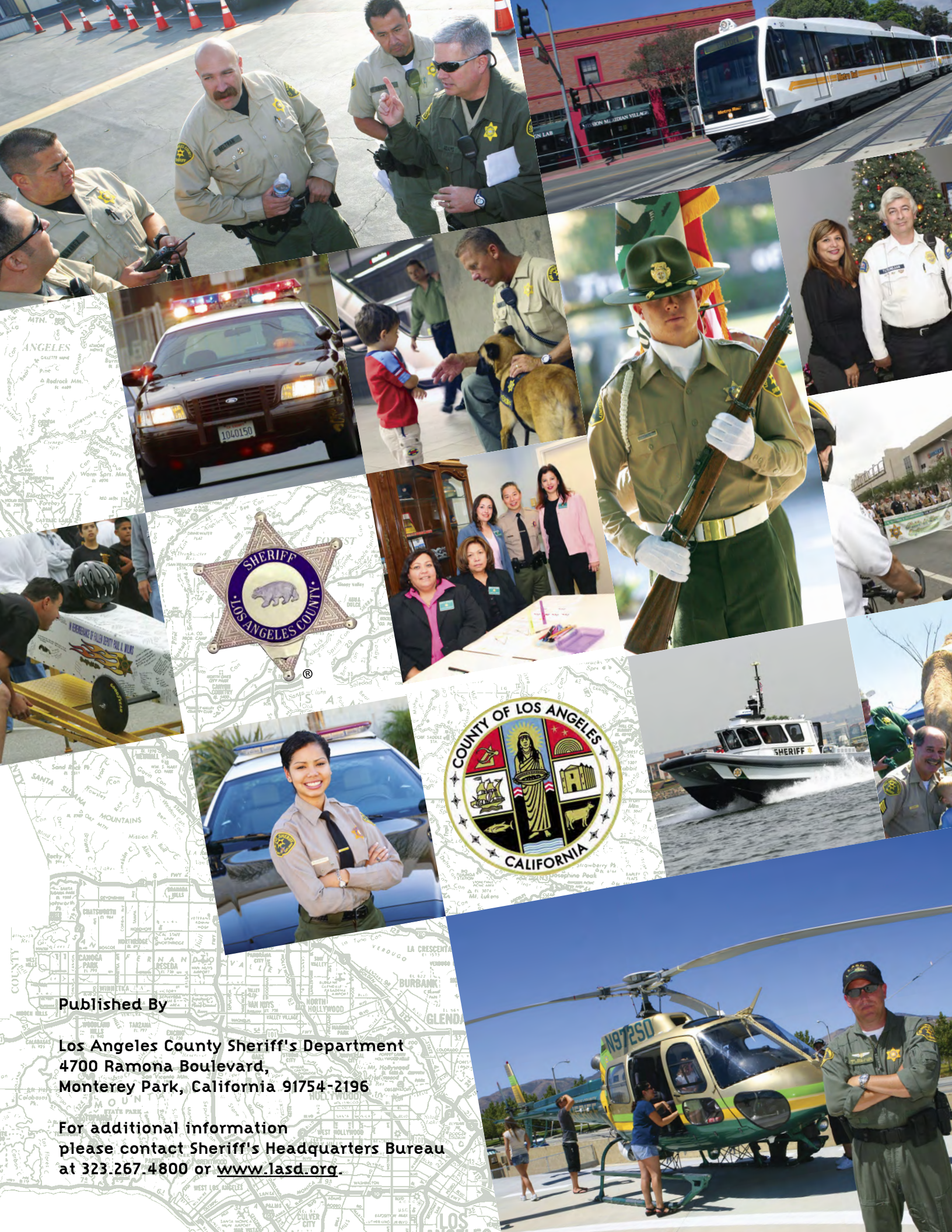
PART I REPORTED CRIMES	CALENDAR YEAR 2008	CALENDAR YEAR 2009	PERCENT CHANGE
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	261	229	-12.26
FORCIBLE RAPE	617	569	-7.78
ROBBERY	6,119	5,588	-8.68
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	10,925	9,778	-10.50
BURGLARY	16,084	14,665	-8.82
LARCENY THEFT	35,571	32,931	-7.42
GRAND THEFT AUTO	15,331	12,637	-17.57
ARSON	875	749	-14.40
TOTAL	85,783	77,146	-10.07

ARRESTS

Adult Arrests	125,598	126,352	0.60
Juvenile Arrests	12,743	11,030	-13.44
TOTAL	138,341	137,382	-0.69

PART I CRIMES STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY

Amount Stolen	\$310,455,225	\$230,153,252	-25.87
Amount Recovered	\$83,970,023	\$55,689,225	-33.68
Percent Recovered	27	24	



Published By

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**For additional information
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